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The Res Gestae

Vol. 43 No. 5

The University of Michigan Law School

November 23, 1992

Journal Ensnared In Feminist Debate

Media Turn Spotlight on Prostitution Symposium

By Brian A. Statz
RG News Writer

In newspapers ranging from The New York Times to The Michigan Daily, the media have depicted the controversy surrounding a recent Michigan Journal of Gender & Law symposium on prostitution as a battle between two camps of feminists — those who define pornography and prostitution as harmful to women through their incitement to sexual violence, and those who say the anti-pornography and anti-prostitution movements culminate in a form of censorship.

But members of the Journal contend that the censorship of views supporting the right of women to engage in prostitution and pornography was not the motivation for the Journal's decision to prohibit the display of an exhibit including portions of sex films and a video clip of a woman testifying before a Senate committee against proposed anti-pornography legislation.

The Journal's Oct. 30-31 sym-

posium, entitled "Prostitution: From Academia to Activism," which included a video and photography exhibition dubbed "porn'im'age'ry: Picturing Prostitutes," sought to examine issues of prostitution and the law, and to explore the experiences of prostitutes.

The symposium was the first to present the subject of prostitution and the law in such a forum, and was attended by scholars and students nationwide.

The video and photography exhibit was displayed in the Michigan Union from October 20-31. One of the artists involved in the exhibit was Carol Jacobsen of Ann Arbor.

Jacobsen's work included a video compilation of works from other artists including Veronica Vera, whose segment included samples of commercial pornography and the anti-porn Senate testimony.

Members of the Journal first made contact with Jacobsen in March, when members of the Journal previewed some of Jacobsen's own video

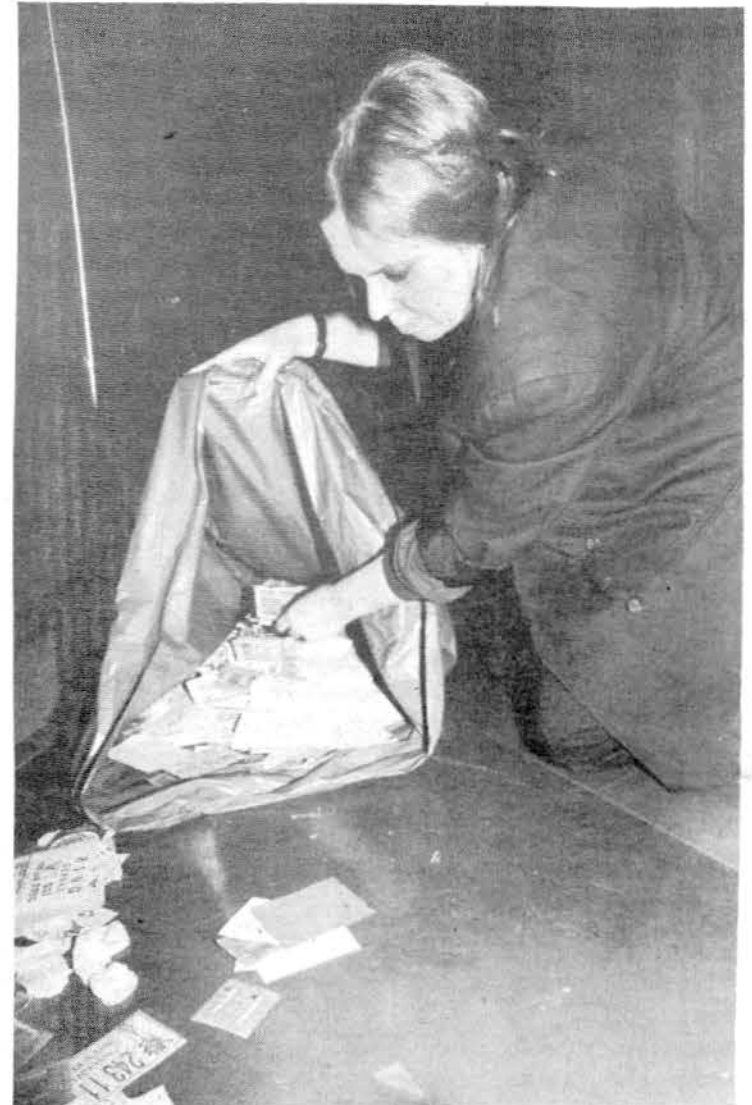
work.

"Her work included interviews with prostitutes after being released from jail, telling about their experiences before the judge, and sleeping on wooden benches," said Lisa Lodin, a Journal member who is also Managing Editor of The Res Gestae. "We were very interested in her work. When she expressed interest in presenting other peoples' videos, we assumed they would be similar to hers."

When Jacobsen set up her exhibit, Journal members did not view the video because they assumed its content would be similar to Jacobsen's own work.

Journal members later found that commercial pornography was involved in the video. Out of speakers' "concern for their own safety," the Journal members decided to remove the video from the display. It is the phrase "safety" that apparently has caused much of the confusion over

See SYMPOSIUM, page 4



The Michigan Daily

Jacobsen removed the entire exhibit after a Journal decision to remove a series of videotapes containing clips of commercial pornography.

Dean Answers Questions About Prof Course Load

By Lynette D. Simmons
RG News Writer

The frustration of registration and the ensuing drop/add period always renews students' questions about the number of credit hours professors are required to teach, the variety of course selection and class size.

"Everything seems to meet Monday-Wednesday at 10:00 or classes overlap in the afternoon," said Robynn Van Patten, 3L. "You never know what you are going to be red-lined from."

Limited access to core classes in law school translates into limited professional opportunities in the future, she added.

Van Patten is not alone in her sentiment. Many students said that the cost of tuition alone should translate into a larger selection of classes taught by renowned professors.

Associate Dean of Academic Affairs Edward Cooper in conjunction with Associate Dean for Student Affairs Susan Eklund and Dean Lee Bollinger work to coordinate the needs and interests of students with the needs and interests of the faculty in deciding which classes are offered and how big enrollment will be in each.

According to Dean Cooper, teaching loads at Michigan are com-

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Shand Gives Up Hitting the Ice For Hitting the Law Books

By Brian O'Donnell
RG News Writer

As an undergraduate, David Shand was on the 19-year-plan at the University of Michigan. When he wasn't hitting the books, he was hitting the boards.

Shand came to Ann Arbor as a teenager in 1972 to look into the University of Michigan's hockey program. He had drawn the attention of U.S. college coaches from Minnesota to Harvard, but he liked Ann Arbor and so enrolled at Michigan in 1973.

That was one step in a long journey to the law school, where Shand is now a first-year student.

The journey started in Cold Lake, Alberta, a hamlet of 1,300 people just 600 miles south of the Arctic Circle. Shand's father worked on the DEW line, the system of "distant early warning" radars designed to detect Soviet attack.

Shand took up hockey as a typical youngster from the far north, and made the Canadian Junior National Team at the age of 16. That proved to be his ticket out of Cold Lake.

Shand's first stop in Michigan was a brief one. At the end of his sophomore year, Shand was drafted into the National Hockey League, as the eighth pick in the first round. A

See HOCKEY PLAYER, page 3



Shand attended Michigan as an undergraduate and is back for law school.

Free Speech Takes Hit From All Sides

By Richard Golden
Commentary

Usually, when we think of censorship of "offensive" material in America, what source immediately comes to mind?

Presumably, that source is the "right wing" of the political spectrum, those who denounce certain forms of media for promoting the decay of America's moral fabric, if not all of Western Civilization. We have Jesse Helms and his battles with the National Endowment for the Arts. We have Donald Wildmon's American Family Coalition and similar fundamentalist groups who attack various forms of alleged immorality in music, television and film. We have organized police groups denouncing rap artists for their vocal repudiation of police authority.

These efforts at the repression of free speech historically have originated out of a sentiment that seeks to define what is prurient to the citizenry. It is no accident that a large percentage of the material targeted for censorship is sexual in nature. Moralists have long declared that depictions of sexuality are not fit for public consumption and should be heavily regulated, if not banned outright, hence we have restriction on who may view X-rated movies.

Correctly, these moralists have long been denounced for attempts to "impose" their morality on others. Critics of censorship claim that what one man finds to be offensive, is another man's lyric. Essentially, if people choose not to indulge in a certain art form, they are free to abstain, yet they cannot dictate how others conduct themselves absent tangible harm done to another party.

While the moralists have often been dismissed as kooks or religious zealots by the enlightened left, in recent years they have gained a new ally in feminists who want to eradicate pornography on the basis that it harms women and violates their civil rights.

The main proponent of this view is our own Catharine MacKinnon, who in conjunction with writer Andrea Dworkin has written a model statute designed to punish pornographers. When a victim of sexual violence can show that the offender had viewed pornography before the act, the victim may collect damages from the producer and distributor of the pornographic material. Also, the statute would empower localities to ban pornography that depicts women in a subordinate status, whether it has been implicated in a particular crime or not. In fact, Senator Mitch McConnell (R-Ky.) has led congressional efforts to codify the statute under federal law. The problem here is that this statute has already been invalidated by the Seventh Circuit in a 1986 decision *Hudnut v. American Booksellers Association*. In this case, the court struck down an Indianapolis city ordinance based on that MacKinnon/Dworkin formulation.

Aside from the First Amendment issues, this statute does not tell us whether pornography that portrays women in an equal or subordinate status would be prohibited. Nor does it tell us whether victims of a bombing by a communist subversive can sue the publisher of a Marx/Engels reader because the offender read the book before the act. Most importantly, this strain of thought relies far too heavily on the unproven link between the indulgence of pornography and the commission of actual sexual violence. No scientific study to date has made any statistically significant conclusion as to the validity of this link, yet MacKinnon and her cohorts would like to hold publishers liable on this basis.

I believe part of the impetus for making this link despite a lack of evidence is the same affliction unfortunately running through much of modern liberalism. That affliction consists of blaming violence and other misconduct on social forces rather than on the individual actors who should be held responsible for their own acts. For some reason, those engaging in societal discourse decided that sociology should govern the study of individual behavior at the expense of psychology.

It seems that deep-seated psychological problems must be

present for anyone to commit an act of sexual violence sought to be remedied by the MacKinnonites. If the viewing of pornography was such an impetus towards violence, why is it that the millions of people who indulge in this billion dollar industry do not wantonly start a nationwide epidemic of violence? Most likely the answer lies in the fact that while certain people are disposed towards committing violence, the vast majority of people are not. Not to say that porn never plays a role, but that role may be limited only to urging on those already inclined to some extent to commit violence.

Placing the problem of sexual violence in the context of the publication of pornography only diverts attention from attaining the real solution. This solution would entail implementing mental health programs aimed at those who may have violent tendencies. But of course, like in other areas of social policy we find it easier to make blanket generalizations rather than to deal with the problems at their true root. Alleged liberals who call for such legislation forget that the hallmark of liberalism is the prominence of the individual and the autonomy he or she exercises over his own conduct and beliefs. It makes little sense on one hand to say that the individual has certain rights to be respected by all, yet then say that the same individual cannot be held responsible for his own behavior.

Other sections of this newspaper discuss the details of the controversy surrounding the censorship by the Journal of Gender and Law sparked by the implicit prodding of MacKinnon and her allies, so I will not repeat them.

Nevertheless, there are a few general points I would like to make. If the allegations that several speakers threatened to back out of the symposium if the "other side" were allowed to present its views, then the whole episode is a sad commentary on the state of social and political discourse. It is simply incredulous that these speakers promised the students they would speak and then threatened to back out because they refuse to recognize dissident viewpoints and be challenged in a public forum. I personally have never heard of a symposium on law and policy in which the organizers were forced by major participants to present their side and their side only. Of course those who have studied Soviet politics may be familiar with such tactics being employed by the old Politburo.

It is truly a shame that activists seeking the same goal—gender equality can be split so divisively over a fundamental issue. To say that the censors are wrong may be a bit of an

overstatement, but to describe them as misguided may be on the mark. Without free speech and the right to air dissenting opinions, the suffragists of the early 20th century would not have gained the right to vote. Without the right to air the sometimes unpopular opinion that women control their reproductive capacity, the right to exercise that control could erode. The mere utterance of equality is quite offensive to some segments of the population. But by no means do we want to see its proponents locked out of the discourse. Free speech must not be sacrificed in any social battle, lest the victories ring hollow.

Correction:

Third-year Mark Crane submitted a Letter to the Editor in the November 9 issue of the Res Gestae. His name was accidentally omitted from a letter regarding the LGBLSA member who interviewed with the Navy JAG Corps.

The Res Gestae

Editor in Chief: Derek B. Lipscombe

Managing Editor: Lisa D. Lodin

Business Manager: Robert A. Mandel

News Editors: Noah Finkel, Julie Beck

Opinion Editors: Courtney W. Cook, Emily Auckland

Features Editor: Spencer M. Gusick

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Law in the Raw: Jeff Ward, Dawn Gard

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Cartoonist: Dean Bochner

Office Manager: Dave Wissert

Staff: Dave Barringer, Stacie Brown, Richard Golden, Brian O'Donnell, Lynette Simmons, Mary Lou Stow, Brian Statz and Kathi Wyman

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The Res Gestae requests that submissions be placed on Macintosh or MS-DOS 3.5 inch disks. This will save us time and expedite the printing of your ideas. The piece may be typed in any of the following word-processing programs: WriteNow, Microsoft Word, WordPerfect or FullWrite.



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defensive player, he was picked by the Atlanta Flames, an expansion team that later moved to Calgary.

"I enjoyed my career immensely," Shand said. "Not many people get an opportunity to do something they really love." Shand played four years for Atlanta, three years with the Toronto Maple Leafs and two years with the Washington Capitals before he took a job in Austria as a player and coach.

After a few years in Austria, Shand's body started showing the wear and tear of a hockey career.

He checked into a hospital to have his knee cap scraped for the third time. While there, he also had to have plates removed from his shoulder that had been installed because of an earlier injury. He needed elbow surgery. And he had to repair a broken foot.

"I was lying in a hospital bed and I couldn't feed myself and I couldn't walk," Shand said. "My body was kind of telling me it was time to quit."

So Shand came back to Ann Arbor in 1989, thinking he would work as a volunteer hockey coach and resume his studies at the business school.

To his dismay, he learned that Michigan would not accept many of the credits he had accumulated during his playing days, at colleges in Georgia, Florida and Washington, D.C.

"They wanted me to redo a whole year of undergraduate work," he said. Instead of repeating those studies, Shand decided to become an English major.

"First class I went to as an undergraduate," he said, "the whole room got quiet when I

walked in. Everybody thought I was the professor."

In May 1992, Shand finally got a bachelor's degree, 19 years after he started college. Later that month, he enrolled at the law school.

With a law degree, Shand wants to return to hockey as a player representative.

"I want to get them the kind of representation I wish I had had when I was playing," he said.

Sports agents focus too much on investing their players' money, he said. But young hockey players need more basic advice: how to buy a house, what to expect at training camp, maybe a little advice on hockey technique.

"Nobody tells you what you have to do to make it," he said.

So far, Shand said he likes the vitality of the law school.

"I've never been around this many bright people," he said, contrasting law school with his hockey playing days.

Not that hockey players are unintelligent, he said, but they're not focused on academics. Many professional hockey players do not come from the college ranks. Shand said that he was surprised to find, when flying from city to city that some of his teammates were reading comic books.

At the age of 37, Shand is continuing something of a tradition in his family. Neither of his parents had even high school degrees back in Cold Lake. But by attending night school, they have both earned university degrees.

"It's never too late to keep learning," Shand said.

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parable to teaching loads at similar schools, such as Berkeley, Harvard and the University of Chicago. In fact, Michigan professors typically teach more hours, said Cooper.

He stated that "there is no precise number of credit hours professors must teach," but 11 credit hours a year is the benchmark. This usually breaks down into two classes one semester and a single class the following semester for each professor.

"Visiting professors usually carry the same load as regular faculty members, but there are no specific requirements for adjunct professors," he said.

To attract faculty, Michigan offers a generous leave program. Typically one-fourth to one-fifth of the faculty is on leave at any given time. Professors are allowed a year off at half-salary in their first seven years of teaching at Michigan and a sabbatical leave with full pay thereafter. Professors with joint appointments and multiple administrative duties complicate the picture further.

For professors with joint appointments, class load is divided between two departments. Professor Richard Lempert is one of at least nine faculty members who has a joint appointment, in his case the sociology department and the law school.

Lempert typically spends three out of four semesters teaching at the law school. He pointed out that joint appointments "free up money for the law school to hire additional faculty," because the salary of a jointly appointed faculty member is split between the two appointments.

Professor Jeffrey Lehman, who was recently tenured, described the situation as one of "trade-offs and limited resources."

"There are forty-five faculty members and approximately 1100 students," he said. "The results are large classes, limited choice and limited contact among students and professors."

Lehman pointed out that the seminar requirement alleviates some of the student/professor contact problem, providing the opportunity to get to know at least one professor well.

Professors are aware of and have their own ideas about problems with size and variety of classes.

Professor Kent Syverud, who was also recently tenured, said the deans work "with" and "around" faculty in terms of negotiating class size and that he personally would like to teach "more classes to smaller groups of students."

Along a slightly different line, Professor James J. White said the difficulty with classes is the variation in the number of students taught. He said some professors feel "credit should be given (to professors) for the number of students taught."

"There is a fundamental difference between teaching 11 credit hours to 120 students and 11 credit hours to 300 students; not just in preparation time for class and grading papers, but in the amount of time a professor is available to students," White said.

Requirements are loosely structured, said

Cooper, to accommodate different professors and their various situations.

For example, new professors work under different conditions than tenured professors.

Cooper said "the teaching load of a pre-tenure professor is lighter due to the all-consuming nature of the first year of teaching."

Associate Professor Ted Shaw began teaching in January 1991 at Michigan after 11 years of practice. He began with one class and "worked up to speed."

This year he will teach two classes and a seminar. He is pleased with the way the administration has allowed him to become accustomed to teaching and is finding time to devote to research and writing.

Professor Lehman admits there is room for improvement, but cautions students that in thinking about improvement to be mindful of the constraints of the system.

The following is a general overview of the numbers:

Jointly Appointed Faculty

Professor	Joint Department
Allen	Mental Health
Bradley	Business School
Ellsworth	Psychology
Frier	Classics
Green	History
Herzog	Political Science
Lempert	Sociology
Regan	Philosophy
J. B. White	English

Hours Taught - 91/92 School Year

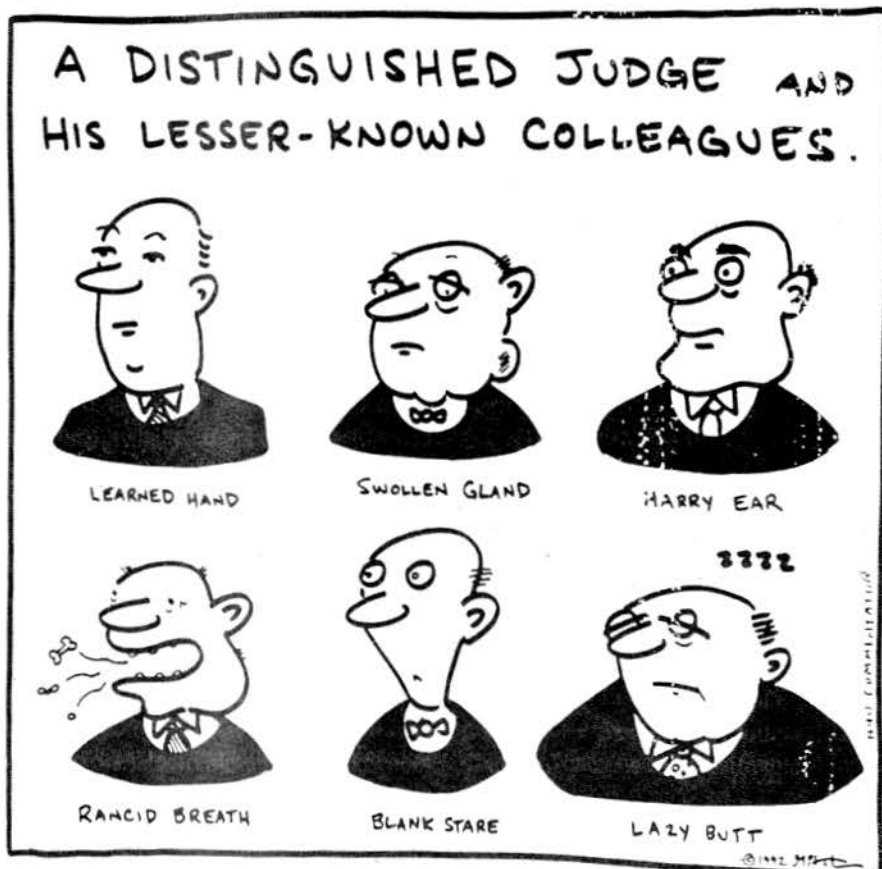
Random Professors

Professor	Fall	Winter	Total
St. Antoine	6	5	11
Pooley	2	5	7
Krier	5	6	11
Seligman	4	6	10
Aleinikoff	5	2	7
Israel	4	6	10
Kahn	4	5	9

Hours Taught - 92/93 School Year

Random Professors

Professor	Fall	Winter	Total
Friedman	4	7	11
MacKinnon	5	5	10
J. J. White	11	0	11
Miller	5	6	11
Sandalow	4	3	7
Soper	5	5	10
Payton	6	5	11



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the removal of the display.

Many scholars, most notably the law school's own Catharine MacKinnon, believe that pornography poses a threat to women's "safety" in that it leads to sexual violence against women.

But in a letter to *The Res Gestae*, the Journal explained the decision on different grounds of "safety": "After the video series started, several of the invited speakers expressed fears for their personal safety. Some speakers had attended prior conferences where pro-pornography groups had shown pornography to incite people to protest alternative views. Such protesters had harassed speakers in the past."

"The speakers expressed fear for their immediate safety," Lodin explained. "They had been personally attacked and harassed at past speaking engagements."

Journal member Laura Berger stated that a primary focus of the symposium was that "prostitutes have no legal rights or recourses" for the violence to which they are subjected, and therefore the Journal could not question the reasonableness of the fears of former prostitutes who now objected to Jacobsen's display.

"One of the purposes of the symposium was to validate the life experiences of the women," said Jill Dahlmann, another Journal member. "When they expressed concerns for their safety, it was not our position to devalue their fears."

On Friday morning, a Journal member removed the videotape from the display. Jacobsen, not knowing about the decision, saw the tape was missing Saturday morning and replaced it with another copy. It was only later that she learned exactly what had been decided.

During Saturday's events, Friday's removal of the video and its replacement was announced, and Jacobsen was then given the opportunity to speak to the symposium audience.

Jacobsen was "emotional, and personally upset," said Dahlmann. "She called the decision an act of censorship, and lamented that women artists were not able to get their views out."

Jacobsen then personally removed the video, as well as the rest of her exhibit.

"I told them they couldn't just pick out a selected artwork and remove it from the exhibit, but they didn't seem to get it," Jacobsen told *The New York Times*. "They said it was't censorship; they were just trying to protect people from getting their feelings upset. I said if they wished to censor any part they would have to censor the whole thing. They came back and said, 'Take it down.' And that's what happened."

The members of the Journal did not expect to hear, approximately a week after the symposium, that Jacobsen had retained counsel regarding this matter and that the ACLU National Arts Censorship Project was involved in the matter.

"We were surprised," said Berger. "We knew she was really hurt by the decision, but we were surprised. We only envisioned talking with her about the matter."



'The students were tricked into sponsoring pornography, and then put in a position where they either must sponsor pornography or look like censors.'

— Catharine MacKinnon

"We had a close working relation with her (Jacobsen)," Dahlmann stated.

Despite the contentions of Journal members that the decision was based on a perceived "immediate" threat to safety because of past outbreaks of violence at pornography conferences, much of the media have treated the decision to remove Jacobsen's display as motivated by a desire attributed to the Journal to censor all pornography.

The treatment of the Journal members' decision by both the media and the ACLU is best portrayed by *The New York Times* article appearing Nov. 13, calling the effects of the decision a political "fracas" and "the latest and most virulent outbreak of tensions between two

camps of feminists."

"It is no accident that the furor occurred at the University of Michigan, who law faculty includes Catharine MacKinnon, a leader in the fight against pornography and prostitution," *The Times* wrote.

The Times quoted Marjorie Heins, director of the ACLU's National Arts Censorship Project, saying "[i]t's hard to articulate how damaging the femino-censors can be, but this is a perfect example of how the MacKinnon crusade hurts women. Censorship of sexually explicit material is not in women's interest. It's also unconstitutional. Michigan is a state school, and when any government institution removes an art exhibit or book because it expresses ideas

some people find offensive, there's a First Amendment problem."

Although she did not participate in the decision to remove Jacobsen's work, MacKinnon defended the decision of the Journal members, stating that "students have a right not to sponsor the showing of pornography." She also recognized the video presented safety concerns to Evelina Giobbe, a former prostitute who was a speaker at the symposium.

"That kind of thing exactly targeted her for male aggression and harassment."

Moreover, MacKinnon told *The New York Times*: "It is one thing to talk about trafficking in women, and it is another to traffic women. There is nothing in the First Amendment to require that this school, or students in it, be forced to traffic women. If these materials are pornography — and I haven't seen them so I can't say — it is not a question of their offensiveness, but of safety and equality for women. Showing pornography sets women up for harassment and rape."

MacKinnon noted that the commercial pornography on the video was nothing like Jacobsen's own work.

"The students were tricked into sponsoring pornography, and then put in a position where they either must sponsor pornography or look like censors," MacKinnon said, adding that the ACLU is portraying her as the driving force behind the Journal members' decision to remove the video.

"The ACLU is on a hate campaign against

See SYMPOSIUM on next page.

Journal Submits Its Side of Story

Dear Editor:

The Michigan Journal of Gender & Law is a student publication which was founded in 1991-1992 to confront gender inequalities in the law. The Journal reflects an active commitment to feminist legal theory. We hope to present the views of scholars, social scientists, practitioners, activists and others in the community. Our first volume for publication will focus on the issue of prostitution as explored in a recent symposium.

A national debate about censorship has been sparked by recent events at a symposium, "Prostitution: From Academia to Activism," sponsored by *The Michigan Journal of Gender & Law*.

The Journal removed a videotape series collected and curated by Ann Arbor artist Carol Jacobsen from the journal-sponsored art exhibition in the University of Michigan Union Art Lounge.

The Journal held a series of events, including art exhibits, movies and discussion groups, in conjunction with the symposium, held Oct. 30-31. The goal of these events was to promote discussion about prostitution and the law.

Last spring the Journal contacted Carol and asked to see her work. We previewed her video installation, "Street Sex." We were impressed with her artwork and respected her viewpoint. Carol's work presented a view different from that which

would be advocated by our speakers and panelists during the symposium. Presenting an alternative viewpoint and a different means of expression was a valuable aspect of the event to the Journal members.

The exhibit opened nine days prior to the symposium. On the exhibit's opening night, Oct. 20, the Journal sponsored a discussion with the artist. Approximately 40 people attended the opening, where Jacobsen spoke about her work and views relating to prostitution.

Carol set up a separate videotape series on Oct. 28. The series, not previewed by the Journal staff, included five video pieces which were not Carol's work, but rather were produced by other artists and collected by her.

After the video series started, several of the invited speakers expressed fear for their personal safety. Some speakers had attended prior conferences where pro-pornography groups had shown pornography to incite people to protest alternative views. Such protesters had harassed speakers in the past.

Faced with a difficult situation in the middle of the symposium, the Journal had to make a decision. On the one hand, we had worked many hours with Carol to organize the art show and valued her contribution to the discussion of prostitution and the law. But on the other hand, we respected and believed our speakers' fears.

One of the purposes of the symposium was to validate the life experiences of women who had been involved in prostitution and are now activists in the movement; in so doing, we thought it was inappropriate to question the

reasonableness of their fears.

The Journal decided to remove the videotape series to protect the security of our speakers and to maintain the orderly presentation of the symposium.

We admit that we made a mistake in not contacting Carol as promptly as possible regarding the problems raised during the symposium. The Journal later altered the symposium schedule to allow Carol to comment publicly, in front of the audience and speakers, about the decision to remove of the videotape series. Carol then removed the videotape series, as well as the rest of the art exhibition which had been in place for two weeks.

We respect Carol and her work. We are sorry that the difficulties which resulted in our decision arose, and we are especially sorry that we did not contact her immediately regarding the problems.

The Journal is committed to sponsoring discussion of many viewpoints on a variety of feminist issues. We welcome and will publish articles representing all sides of this censorship debate.

Despite the problems we encountered in organizing and conducting this symposium, we achieved our goal of increasing awareness about the experiences of prostitutes and the inherent legal questions in the subject of prostitution.

— *The Michigan Journal of Gender & Law*

SYMPOSIUM,

continued from page 4

me and Andrea Dworkin," she said. "They are trying to stick me and Andrea Dworkin with something that somebody else did. The students are being treated as pawns and lackeys of ours, with no backbone, no principals, and no rights."

When asked about the ACLU's motives for this treatment, MacKinnon pointed to her stance on pornography.

"The ACLU is pro-pornography, and they have gotten substantial funding from pornographers," she said. "They have established an official blacklist, 'Art Censors of the Year,' and have put Andrea Dworkin and me on it."

"With this move, the ACLU is in the business of persecuting dissidents. You would think they could disagree with us without making false statements."

The ACLU claims that the Journal members' decision to remove the video constituted a state action, and therefore a First Amendment violation.

Expressing his views on Jacobsen's First Amendment charges, Dean Lee Bollinger said Jacobsen is not the only one with First Amendment protection.

"The free speech rights of the students are also involved," he said. "People hear the words 'art' and 'censorship' and immediately assume one side, but students recognize the right to speak, too." Aided with funds from the Law School, students may express themselves in various forms, including bringing in speakers, Bollinger said.

"The exercise of their free speech rights

includes the right not to speak," he said. "Students may focus on certain issues and not others. They may make content distinctions in organizing activities," which Bollinger said is similar to a newspaper choosing not to portray a certain point of view.

Bollinger stated that, in his view, it was a mistake not to contact Jacobsen before making

sen, by choosing certain artists, is discriminating as a state actor. But that is preposterous."

Bollinger also stated that it is an "unfortunate error" that the media discussed the Journal members' actions as if they were mere puppets of the Law School and MacKinnon.

"The media treats the students as ciphers, not as individual adults in organizing a confer-

care about that."

Berger, Dahmann, and Lodin agreed that the meaning of the symposium has been overlooked. They lamented that instead of looking at the uniqueness and importance of the symposium itself, the media and others have simply used the decision to remove the video to further an ongoing political debate.

"It's funny that people think we've been brainwashed by three months of MacKinnon's class when we have lived our whole lives in a sexist society," Berger said. "How come no one thinks we're brainwashed by that?"

Bollinger said he has been discussing possible solutions to the controversy with the ACLU. In addition, Bollinger has met with the Journal members, and said that he is "trying to work with the students" in determining future action.

One question being considered is "whether [Jacobsen's] work should be reinstalled in the Union as it was before," he said, although he was unsure exactly what form it would take.

Bollinger also said a public forum could be held to discuss the issues raised concerning the decision to remove the video. Both the ACLU and the Journal members seem "very receptive" to these ideas, Bollinger said.

While MacKinnon said she would be in favor of a forum for discussing the issues of art and pornography, she said she would support it only for its educational merits, and not as a concession to the ACLU or Jacobsen.

"She has no right to a remedy in my view — no legal claim," MacKinnon said. "At most, she has a right to an apology for the way it was handled."

'The exercise of their free speech rights includes the right not to speak.'

— Dean Lee Bollinger



the decision, and it was a mistake to physically remove the video themselves — mistakes, he noted, which have been admitted by the Journal members. He added, however, that "they were not illegal mistakes, nor were they unconstitutional mistakes."

Bollinger disagreed with the theory that, because the Journal receives Law School funds, the decision to remove the video constituted state action. Bollinger stated that Jacobsen herself received Law School funds, and chose the works of certain artists to be included in her display. Under the ACLU's state action theory, the Dean said, one could say that "Ms. Jacob-

ence and doing what they think is best in discussing a public issue," he said.

MacKinnon said she deplores that while so much attention has been given to the removal of the video, very little has been said about the substance of the symposium itself.

"The students held an historic, newsworthy conference," MacKinnon said. "A forum for views on prostitution that have never been given public space before, including new thoughts and approaches to prostitution, and legal, social, theoretical, analytical, domestic, international, and informational aspects of it, as well as views on ending it. No one seems to

Scholars Advocate Bankruptcy Reforms

By Derek B. Lipscombe
RG Editor in Chief

When Congress changed the federal bankruptcy laws in 1978, it was attempting to stop the systematic abuse by creditors who would force debtors into ruinous liquidation instead of giving them a chance to reorganize.

Now, creditors are complaining that they are being abused by a system which has made it all too easy for companies to file bankruptcy petitions to stave off creditors, seriously weakened creditor rights, given corporate stockholders a small piece of any of the leftover pie and allowed the lawyers to become the real winners in the system.

Many are now wondering if the bankruptcy laws again need to be overhauled, which was the topic of a two-day symposium at the Law School last week.

Michael Bradley, a professor at both Michigan's law and business schools, and Michael Rosenzweig, a former law professor here and now a partner with the firm of Rogers & Hardin in Atlanta, are two academic leaders calling for Congress to scrap Chapter 11, the bankruptcy law which allows companies to reorganize and survive and not liquidate and die.

The two penned a widely-published article last spring in the Yale Law Journal that called for the abolition of the present Chapter 11

system and suggested replacing it with a market-based solution to the problem of bankruptcy reorganization.

Bradley and Rosenzweig have also been the target of bankruptcy lawyers and judges who are worried that change could adversely affect them and also by others in academia.

"They've knocked the complacency out of the bankruptcy bar," said Professor Lynn M. LoPucki, of the University of Wisconsin Law School, who published an article last month in the Michigan Law Review criticizing the Bradley/Rosenzweig piece.

While LoPucki does not agree with their proposal, he too agrees there needs to be reform in the bankruptcy system, reform which he did not think would occur for awhile until he saw the reaction to the Bradley/Rosenzweig article.

Bradley said their article came to the conclusion that the only people to benefit from the bankruptcy system were the lawyers and the bankruptcy judges.

Bradley said he thinks the courts are ill-equipped to solve the bankruptcy dilemma and that corporate managers do not have the incentive under Chapter 11 to allocate the resources of distressed companies to their highest-valued uses.

Under their system, Chapter 7 would remain so that companies who were "worth more dead than alive" would be able to be

liquidated. But a market-based system would replace Chapter 11, which would provide more economic efficiency and better safety nets for creditors. In the absence of Chapter 11, Bradley said better contracts would be drafted to protect creditor property rights, many of which are destroyed once a debtor files a petition.

Bradley and Rosenzweig propose using auctions to allow conglomerates wanting to reorganize to sell off unprofitable components of their company to ensure the optimal allocation of resources. While they acknowledge that a market-based system is not perfect, they believe the capital market is more efficient than the present way Chapter 11 is operated.

Ironically, corporate stockholders of financially troubled firms have done better when the firm liquidates outside of bankruptcy and have actually suffered significantly greater losses under the present laws which were designed to help them, Bradley said.

LoPucki said the auction system would not produce the best prices for a company.

"In the real world forced sales don't bring fair market value," he said.

When a company is put on the block, the best buyer may not be in the market, LoPucki said. Whereas, he said, the reorganization process allows a company "to get through the bad market into the good market," when there is a better buyer out there.

In his study of the 43 largest bankruptcy cases since 1978, LoPucki found that only two of those companies were successful in going to the marketplace with a public-stock offering before they emerged from bankruptcy. He said that Wall Street for the most part would not touch a bankrupt firm and would wait until it emerged from bankruptcy and was reorganized.

And of those 43 companies, most did sell off components of the firms to come out of reorganization leaner and meaner. The only problem was that the net worth of those companies prior to filing was \$20 billion while they only emerged with a net worth of about \$10 billion, LoPucki said.

LoPucki concluded that it would be wiser to try to fix the present system instead of scraping it completely.

The length of time in bankruptcy for smaller companies needs to be shortened and costs need to be reduced.

The new system only helps the lawyers run up more fees and allows debtors to basically get low-interest free notes while in bankruptcy or file for bankruptcy and delay creditors, even though they have no need to be in the bankruptcy system.

"We have to make Chapter 11 work more quickly," LoPucki said. "If not, we might as well go to an auction system."

The Docket

ANNOUNCEMENTS

SCHEDULING SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS: According to the Academic Regulations in the Student Handbook, students are eligible to take a final exam other than at the scheduled time. Examination schedules can be found on the rack outside Room 307 Hutchins Hall. Assignment of location and late changes in the length of an exam will be posted on the main bulletin board on the first floor of Hutchins Hall.

One of the following requirements for an exam time change will need to be met: a) An illness or death in the family; b) 2 exams scheduled at the same time; c) 3 exams in consecutive exam periods; d) 10 credit hours of exams in any 48-hour period (students should be advised that the Law School interprets the "48-hour period" as meaning two consecutive calendar days, e.g., 48 hours will run from 8 a.m. Monday to 5 p.m. Tuesday; not from 1 p.m. Wednesday to noon on Friday, for example). Students seeking exam changes for any of the above reasons should see Sherry Kozlowski, 307 Hutchins Hall beginning Monday, November 23, but before classes end. Students who believe they merit an exam change for reasons of illness, emergency or the like should speak with Dean Eklund or Dean Gordan before an examinations begin.

METROPOLITAN PUBLIC DEFENDER'S OFFICE - Portland Oregon: Steven Rosenbaum (Michigan J.D. '89) will speak to 1st, 2nd and 3rd year students interested in working in a public defender's office. The group meeting will take place on Monday, November 30 at 12:30 p.m. in Room 250.

CLOTHING SALE: LSSS pre-holiday clothing sale on the following dates: Monday, November 23; Thursday, December 3; and Monday, December 7. Clothing will be for sale in the student lounge in the basement next to the pendaflaxes from 10:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.

LSSS TYPEWRITER is available for student use during LSSS Office Hours: M-F 10:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m. A large coffee maker is also available for student functions.

LAW STUDENT ESSAY COMPETITION: Sigma Delta Kappa Law Fraternity has an annual law student essay competition with \$500 and \$250 awards. The essays should address any topic of interest to the judiciary. Entries must be submitted by June 30, 1993. Interested students should obtain a copy of the entry form from the LSSS Office, Legal Research 114, during regular office hours.

LAW SCHOOL STUDENT SENATE'S (LSSS) next meeting will be Wednesday, December 2 at 7:30 p.m. in Legal Research, 951. All students are welcome. Constituent

concerns will be addressed following regular LSSS business.

LOST ANYTHING IN THE LIBRARY THIS TERM? Check the Lost and Found in the Library's Administrative Offices, Room S-180. We have books, papers, copier cards, ID, keys, glasses, clothing and more. Hours: 9:00 to Noon and 1:00 to 5:00, Monday through Friday. **BOOK TRADER:** Thursdays, 3:00 - 6:00 p.m., Room 700B in the stacks (take the elevator to the 7th floor and follow the signs). Purchase used books and study aids or drop off used books. (Michigan Journal of International Law.)

THE CIVIC EDUCATION PROJECT is an international educational program jointly sponsored by Yale University and the Central European University. CEP assists reform efforts in the social science departments of Central and Eastern European universities by providing Western-trained scholars for a year's tenure. Lecturers teach courses in economics, political science, sociology, or law and assist host faculty with their professional developmental needs. The language of instruction is English; no formal language skills are required. Advanced graduate students or professional students are invited to apply.

The deadline for submitting applications is February 1, 1993. To receive a brochure and application contact: CEP, P.O. Box 5445 Yale Station, New Haven, CT 06520; Telephone and Fax: (203) 432-3218.

DECEMBER GRADUATES! See Phyllis, 3rd floor receptionist, for your graduation announcements and invitations. Deadline to receive invitations is November 30.

UP-COMING ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE MEETING. The Administrative Committee will meet in Room 303 Hutchins Hall on Tuesday, December 8 at 3:45 p.m. Requests for waivers to the Academic Regulations are decided by the Administrative Committee. Any student making such a request should submit a written petition to Dean Gordan's Office (303 Hutchins Hall) at least four days prior to the date of the Administrative Committee meeting. The petition must identify in writing the academic regulation(s) for which the student is requesting a waiver, the specific nature of the request and describe fully the reasons for the request.

CONTESTS: The American College of Tax Counsel is proud to announce the Twelfth Annual Student Writing Contest. The Contest offers cash prizes and the opportunity to be published in the American Journal of Tax Policy. Papers must concern tax policy and must not have been published or accepted for publication elsewhere. First, second and third prize winners will receive \$1000, \$600, and \$400 respectively. Deadline for entries is December 31, 1992.

An Update from LSSS

LSSS has been very active in the past few weeks. We have had many successful events with more planned for the remainder of the semester.

One of our goals for the year is to increase student/faculty interaction. We are thinking of new ideas and events that would be attractive to both students and faculty. We welcome and would greatly appreciate your ideas for activities. Any ideas can reach us through our pendaflax outside room 300 HH.

As most of you know, the LSSS Social Committee holds Clothing Sales during the semester. The money from the Clothing Sales goes directly to the Social Committee to help fund LSSS Social activities such as Law School Night at Rick's, Lawyers Club parties, Casino Night, etc. We ask that you give your support by purchasing your Michigan Law clothing and glassware from the LSSS rather than from other students who, from time to time, sell clothing on the Quad or in Hutchins Hall.

Upcoming Events include:

The LSSS Clothing Sale is on November

23 and December 3 & 7 from 10 a.m. - 3 p.m. in the student lounge by the pendaflaxes. Rugbys, sweatshirts, T-shirts, boxers, shorts and various glassware are available.

LSSS free "Coffee Break" series continues. The next "Coffee Break" is scheduled for Monday, December 7 in front of Room 100 from 10:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. The first "Coffee Break" for next semester will be in the student lounge by the pendaflaxes.

Recent Events:

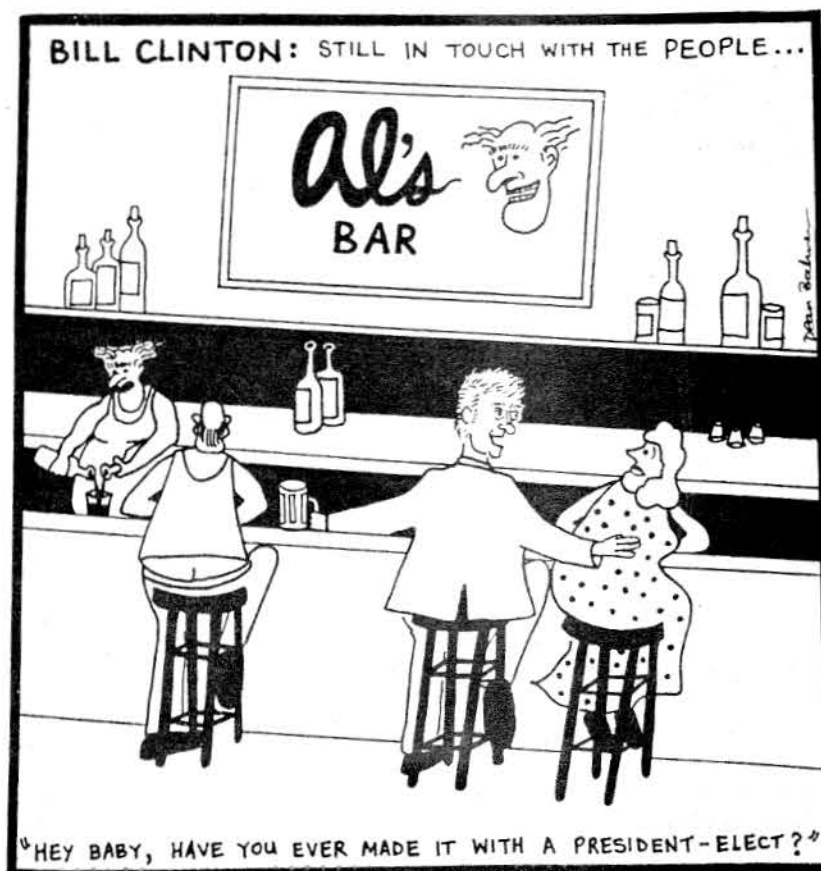
- The LSSS Canned Food Drive was overwhelmingly successful. We collected 1,042 cans this year, which was eight times more as many canned goods as were collected last year. Thanks to everyone who participated for making the can drive a success!

- The First Years had an Ambulance Chaser Party and Marshmallow Roast.

- LSSS Sports Committee held its bowling and billiards nights.

Happy Thanksgiving!

Law School Student Senate



The Out-To-Lunch Custom: A Story

by David Barringer

Features Writer

Tuesday noon I lunched with Professor Winerath at a cajun/creole pub called Lil' Gwaddaddy Heaven. Lounging on top of the awning was a big plastic bug-eyed crayfish with wings, a halo and a harmonica.

"It certainly has character," conceded the professor. Hands in his pockets, he surveyed the inside, to determine if the clientele were displaced from Chuck E. Cheese's.

"I've heard good things about it," I said, in defense. I had sole responsibility because the rest of my group had backed out. After talking with students who lunched with Winerath last week, my "pals" said I should go anyway. Managing to pat me on the back and back away (the same time, they said, "Think recommendation.")

The servers wore antennae, and red puffy crayfish tails curled over their behinds. The professor stiffened. He was mustering energy to be a good sport, warring with his reflection in the window.

I stepped forward to see. I wanted to look into the possible future his life was, the crystal ball his head was. That's why I was here.

I was doing research for my life, thrashing the tall weeds of Legal Research, cornering the flushed inhabitants. That's what these lunches were all about. And I liked to think that in a healthy way, I was kicking ass and taking names.

The sky had been darkly overcast, and it now began to rain. The drops made embarrassing hollow chunking sounds on the plastic crayfish overhead.

The professor walked out to inspect the sky, to verify the rain. Resigned to his conclusions, he laid a hand on my shoulder, the way a father does when he realizes he's stuck with the son he's got, said, "What the hell," and ducked back under the awning.

The pub was dark with low-class high-lights: gold-ornamented mirrors, garage-sale stained-glass lamps hanging by their last threads.

Fishing tackle was suspended in action poses on the walls: a smallmouth bass testing the strength and commitment of a pole, a gang of crayfish snapping through a net.

The chalkboard specials boasted Blackened Gator Tail and Louisiana Live-Bait Surprise. The professor frowned.

The jukebox was playing, "It Ain't No Worker's Comp. To Be Lovin' You," and I knew my judgments were on the line for this place, for the 15-minute wait, and for the low-temperature gumbo we were now stirring more pepper into.

The professor remarked that life in general was trial and error and that some of us met the challenge in stride, with healthy bodies and large vocabularies. I nodded and fell headlong into silence. He studied me for a full minute. Then he asked if law school was a trial for me, and if so, was it error yet?

I was exploring the texture of my soup. "I'm waiting for signs," I said.

"Oh." As he wiped his glasses with a napkin, he related the flow chart of his career.

A summer in public interest, a summer at

a small firm, a two-year judicial clerkship, five years at a big firm, five more at a corporation, and since then, academia.

Between mouthfuls, I encouraged him by justifying my interest. Having a liberal undergrad. education, I had turned from the long doomed-from-the-start haul of grad. school to law school. I'd heard there were things called "options" that you could hunt only with a J.D. license, but that I hadn't seen any yet.

The professor walked out to inspect the sky, to verify the rain. Resigned to his conclusions, he laid a hand on my shoulder, the way a father does when he realizes he's stuck with the son he's got, said, "What the hell," and ducked back under the awning.

Detailing his risky switch from the corporation to academia, he pursued a sausage slice with his spoon.

I asked: how did you know what you really wanted? Did it hit all of a sudden, at night? Did you wake up with a fever? a vision? an erection? Was your bank account in negative flux?

He answered with the last-resort philosophy of the courts: "You'll know it when you see it."

I ordered the gator tail, and he the jambalaya. He said he enjoyed the going-out-to-lunch custom because, as in teaching, he got to help students.

"One, it hones your professional social skills. Two, you get away from all the structure. And three, I don't have to lecture."

I nodded.

"And let me tell you, when I went to school, we never had . . ."

I sawed away at the gator tail, and wondered how the poor stubby creature was managing the aquatic half of his life. Not too well, I suspected. Inspired, I asked the professor how

work organizations. We just had our own little boy, actually. So she's been able to move with me."

"Lucky you," I said. It sounded like he persisted in work, and she persisted in him. Go figure. I told him my fiancée was in med school in Vermont, and the difficulties of orchestrating our careers, family, etc. were daunting. She said statistics show one out of two female doctors divorce.

"It'll work out," he said, shoveling in a mess of jambalaya with his non-smoking hand, watching a waitress in black stretch pants wiggle by, swishing her crayfish tail.

You'll know it when you see it. It'll work out. Sure. Thanks a lot. I let the waitress take my plate. A new song came on, "Hitchhiking through the Desert of You," and I grabbed her wrist and asked for the check.

Suddenly Professor Winerath was choking. The fork clanked to the plate. He stabbed the cigarette into the ashtray and grabbed ice water. "Jalapeño," he rasped.

I figured I'd write off this lunch as a loss, retreat politely in that backwards manner crayfish do, when I was reminded of my fiancée.

Last week she had been helping out at the Salvation Army with a chili dinner, and they asked her to remove the seeds from the chopped jalapeños. With both hands, she dug into the giant pot, and for 15 hours, her hands stung, burned raw. I told her that's what you get for trying to help. She laughed like she needed to, and I imagined her there at her desk, phone cradled in her neck, hands plunged in ice, having been reading in her medical textbook about what stubborn mules our hearts are. And all of us, living proof.

Green 2L Has Interview Blues

By "D"

Editor's Note: "D," still has a possibility of getting a job with this firm and was worried that if anyone at the firm read this and put two and two together, he wouldn't get the job. So instead of censoring this opinion, we just shortened the writer's name.

In the bizarre courtship ritual of the call-back, to paraphrase Tolstoy, all happy interviews are alike in their happiness, while each unhappy interview is unique in its unhappiness. I am happy to say that my final call-back was of the former kind — I met nine different attorneys and had the same pleasant feeling after each encounter. But until that point the best I can say, to continue the Tolstoyan idiom, is that I never created unhappiness in the same way twice.

First Firm interview

Interviewer (former U.S. Attorney specializing in criminal tax evasion): What kind of law are you interested in practicing?

Me: I'd like to have a chance to do some employment discrimination work. I think I

have a good feel for how to draw lines in that area.

Interviewer: OK. Suppose we're defending a wrongful termination suit. Our client's manager tells us he fired the plaintiff because she did not respond to his sexual advances, but we're confident the plaintiff can't prove that. What do you do?

Me: I'd advise our client to settle for big bucks, fire the manager, and institute a management training program to avoid these problems in the future.

Interviewer: Well, that's certainly an interesting way to serve the client's needs.

Second Firm Interview

Interviewer (Hiring partner): What are you looking for in a law firm?

Me: Well, a good mix of people is very important.

Interviewer: We pride ourselves on just that in our environmental law department.

Me: I'm glad to hear that. What's the size of your department?

Interviewer (pulling down list of names): Let's take a look at my list. Looks like we have around twenty.

Me (glancing at last): I can't say for sure,

since "Billy," "Jean" and "Chris" are androgynous names, but it looks like you have no female attorneys doing environmental law.

Interviewer: I'll be darned, we have no women. We're such a diverse group in other respects, I never really noticed that before.

Third Firm Interview

Interviewer (Highly enthusiastic associate on verge of partnership): So, why do you want to leave philosophy to go into litigation?

Me: I was beginning to find philosophy too narrow and specialized.

Interviewer: How so?

Me: At the time I left, I had spent two years working on the implications of the later Wittgenstein's account of language games for meta-ethical realism. I think in litigation, though, I'll be exposed to a wide variety of issues.

Interviewer: You're absolutely right. I've been defending wrongful death state claims related to park-to-reverse incidents in mid-size Fords since I got here, and I'm seeing new things all the time.

Princesses Without a Country

Regals Take Day Off in Windy City

By Lauren Zax and Rene McCurry

Dateline November 19, 1992; arrival of the nouveau Beaujolais

Correspondence:

Dear Princesses,

In defense of the much maligned Ms. Sheedy, I had considered composing my own encomium to her oeuvre, but decided, in the end, that *res ipsa loquitur*:

(the following is an excerpt from Ms. Sheedy's poetry book)

"In Dublin"

"...I don't know why he wants me/ what is so special about an empty hole?/ I'm a doughnut/ God give me some of the stuff/ let me be a rose/ again/ and bloom/ I've lost my thorns/ and anyone can pluck me/ bare-handed/ and carelessly/ with no regard for my blood or the consequences."

-D.D.

David, dear, we think you have been spending too much time in the library. Do you know how long it took us to translate "*res ipsa loquitur*"? That is just not our native tongue. But, thank you for brightening everyone's day with Ms. Sheedy's brilliance. As for the David dish of the week: On Friday, David attended a jazz concert with a very special mystery woman. Feel free to ask the details...he forbade us from publishing the truth.

Dear Princesses,

In class Wednesday, November 11, Professor Kamisar called on Princess McCurry. After ignoring her pass attempt, he proceeded to lob an easily answerable softball at her, Do Princesses receive regal immunity? Perhaps, Kamisar is feeling remorse from his oft-quoted admonition to Ms. McCurry two years ago, "Pretend that you care?"

-Of Passing Interest

Dear Of Passing Interest,

Of course we receive immunity...however, occasionally we deign to bless the class with our enlightened thoughts. Princess Zax, for instance, spouted wisdom Wednesday in Corporate Finance. (A most un-princesslike class,

we might add). In order to preserve her standing in Criminal Procedure, Princess McCurry would like to add that she is a HUGE Kamisar fan, and eagerly attends ALL of his lectures. A word of advice for those who choose to "pass" in that class: SPEAK LOUDLY. (Arm waving may be necessary also.) And, about Kamisar feeling remorse: NOT.

Dear Princesses,

I must take exception to your characterization of our friends to the north. Canadians are known more for good beer & hockey than romance. But the lack of notoriety for this latter virtue is, I assure you, a product of bad marketing...not substance. Just remember, before Canada was Canadian, it was French, and we all know what good lovers the French are. If Looking for Love wants to find all of this out on his own, he should spend his time at the bars on Congress Street in Detroit. That is where I met my Canadian cutie and I'm sure there's plenty for him/her there too.

- Signed, One Happy Yank

Dear Yank,

We don't know why we just thought of this, but the Princesses would like to take this moment to advise everyone: PRACTICE SAFE SEX. USE A CONDOM, and EXPLORE MONOGAMY. Anyway, congratulations. And we're glad your Canadian compadres have gotten over that small incident with the flag during the world series. But, we would like to add (in order to prove that we are ALWAYS right...Yes, we are) that the 40-year-old Canadian virgin we mentioned before spent the night in a hotel room with his girlfriend and slept in the other bed. Need we say more?

The Princesses also received a letter from "A Fan" who was complaining about excessive perfume application among law students. The Princesses addressed this issue in our second column, but in deference to the wishes of our fan, we will reiterate: "Mellow out on the perfume girls!" As our fan pointed out: "It seems to me that law students already have a long list of incentives not to attend classes, and that the addition of chemical repellents is really

quite unnecessary."

Sports News: Last Thursday was Law School bowling night. Thanks to the help of David Winter (3L), we are pleased to announce that the winning bowling team is: Bobby Lee (3L), Doug Onsi (3L), Jim Silk (3L) and Chad Thomas (3L). (Also known as the bowling team that represents the law school on league bowling nights). UPDATE: They still don't have team shirts....show some school support all you people out there! As for the individual high bowling score, Greg Stanton (1L) walked away with that award with a score well into the 220's. Steve Colher (1L) and Brian Sullivan (1L) were the only other first years present. And, there was only one 2L there: Jim Newfield. 36 third years managed to pry themselves away from their books, brave a vicious storm, and wear weird shoes.

WHAT IS WRONG WITH YOU UNDERCLASSMEN? The Princesses often receive comments about how we don't write about underclassmen. Well, maybe if you people went out, we would know you. Try coming out of your shells every once in a while!

David Winter was kind enough to inform us that Tom Colis's (3L) usually reliable low center of gravity was surprisingly ineffective on this recent bowling excursion, but Tom promises to be in peak form at the next bowling night which will take place next semester. Speaking of low centers of gravity, the Princesses recently bowled with Gordon Paulson (3L), and regret to inform the public that he ketopped most egregiously onto his derriere in an effort to get the ball down the alley. We do believe, though, that he will be quite adept at sliding come Law School softball in the spring. (Is there spring in Michigan?)

Leisure Tip: CHICAGO!!!! A few weeks ago, we escaped to the Windy City. What a delight. Thank God great shopping is only four hours away by car. The new Nike Town is terrific, and we also enjoyed ogling at the Michigan Avenue Tiffany & Co. By the way, if you need help picking out that special ring, contact Bonnie Porter Mitchell (our personal shopper at Tiffany) (we wish) (well, maybe)

...she's a delight.

Now, on to our food: You can eat L.A. while in Chicago. California Pizza Kitchen (also known as God's food) is located in Water Tower Plaza, and the greatest hangover food ever, Johnny Rocket's chili cheese fries, are but a few blocks off of Michigan Ave. We also ate at a true Chicago eatery, Luciano's, Mafia overtones but the food is OUTSTANDING. After all, Gotti always ate well.

But most importantly, while in Chicago, we had, as usual, a brush with fame. While attending a screening of *Waterland*, Jeremy Irons' newest endeavor (excellent), we met *Home Alone* star Deven Ratray (or something like that), who portrays "Buzz," Mac's (as his good friends know him) older, truly obnoxious, tarantula owning brother. Deven was besieged by stoned, prepubescent girls (leading the Princesses to remark that drug use starts at a tender age in the Heartland). However, while fairly disinterested in the girls, he showed genuine affection for the various five- and six-year olds who stormed him with autograph requests and questions about the movie's special effects. He was also quite nice to the Princesses, after he and his mother learned that we were with The Press. Besides *Home Alone II*, Deven will also be featured in John Hughes' *Dennis the Menace*, which our Hollywood inside sources reveal wraps this week. Check it out.

Bulletin Board: Sapless has a new love! Our apologies to all those eligible and inquiring Ann Arbor women, but he's a taken man! Mazol Tov!!

Crystal Stoval-Molles (2L) gave birth to a bouncing baby girl on Sunday, November 15. Please join us in welcoming Brienne Adell to the world! Chris Vesper (2.5 L), an as of today employed New Yorker, reports that baby, mother and father (Brian) are doing quite well.

We extend Thanksgiving greetings to all from our holiday locales of Beverly Hills and The Magic Kingdom (Florida) (don't ask, it's a long story) (but it is regal).... due to the shortness of the holiday we are unable to travel abroad this year, but we are both looking forward to the winter break. Ta ta for now...

Law in the Raw

By Gard & Ward

Least Competent People

Two robbers made off with a large bag of jewelry from a store on fashionable Post Street in San Francisco in November. However, they had chosen Ciro, a store tucked in among expensive jewelry stores but selling only costume jewelry. Said the clerk later, "The robber told me to fill up the bag with jewelry. I asked him, 'Why?'"

Fortunately, they weren't frisked.

West Palm Beach, Florida, sheriff's deputy David Nereau, 25, resigned in August 1991 after being accused of improper policing. He reportedly stopped female motorists and demanded to see their breasts, claiming to be after a woman with a distinctive breast tattoo who had just robbed a bank.

Taste's great — Less filling?

Hugo Roberts, 48, a New York City health therapist, was arrested in May after a 28-year-old woman complained that he had fondled her when she went to him for nutritional advice. According to her, Roberts said his technique for determining whether she was eating too much sugar or salt was to taste different parts of her body.

Say "Cheese."

Police in Arlington, Texas, were greatly assisted in solving a May armored-car robbery. The robber, with gun in hand running for his car, was parked beside a busload of Japanese tourists, who aimed their cameras when they heard the commotion. Many prints of the man's face and license plate became available, and he was picked up a short time later.

"So much for the nightcap."

Charles A. Hinkle, 38, was shot while in his car in Riverview, Florida, in August 1990, by a woman to whom he had given a lift home from a bar. The bullet passed through the windshield but lodged in his dentures. Hinkle later told police, "It's the last time I'm Mr. Nice Guy."

A good argument for the legalization of marijuana:

From the Police Beat of the *Springfield (Ill.) State Journal-Register* (June 29, 1991): The Sangamon County sheriff, investigating a report that two people were doing illegal drugs, arrived to find only legal activity — a man and a woman were inhaling, through a specially constructed can, heated dog manure.